

A LOVELY FACE— BUT UGLY HAIR

How often you see an otherwise lovely face spoiled by homely hair—a face that would be most charmingly beautiful if she only had better hair. What a pity!—and how foolish! Because that ugly hair, stringy, dull, lifeless-looking though it may be, can be made as glossy, soft, silky and beautiful as the hair of a queen by using only a little of the new Harmony Hair Beautifier.

Harmony Hair Beautifier is just what it is named—a hair beautifier. It is not a hair dye or hair oil—it is just a dainty, rose-perfumed liquid dressing to give the hair its natural gloss and brightness, its natural wavy softness, its natural rich beauty. Very easy to apply—simply sprinkle a little on your hair each time before brushing it. It contains no oil, and will not change the color of the hair, nor darken gray hair.

To keep your hair and scalp dandruff-free and clean, use Harmony Shampoo. This pure liquid shampoo gives an instantaneous rich lather that immediately penetrates to every part of hair and scalp, insuring a quick and thorough cleansing. Washed off just as quickly, the entire operation takes only a few moments. Contains nothing that can harm the hair; leaves no harshness or stickiness—just a sweet-smelling cleanliness.

Both preparations come in odd-shaped, very ornamental bottles, with sprinkler tops. Harmony Hair Beautifier, \$1.00. Harmony Shampoo, 50c. Both guaranteed to satisfy you in every way, or your money back. Sold in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store—one of the more than 7,000 leading drug stores of the United States, Canada and Great Britain, which own the big Harmony laboratories in Boston, where the many celebrated Harmony Perfumes and Toilet Preparations are made.

The Youth's Companion in 1914.

Seven college presidents and a number of college instructors, including ex-President Taft, will contribute to The Youth's Companion during 1914.

Then there is Gene Stratton Porter, whose stories of Indiana woods and swamps have made her famous, and Kate Douglas Wiggin, who never wrote a dull line in her life, and Mrs. Burton Harrison, who remembers when conversation was really an art as practised in Washington and in the manor houses of Virginia. And this is just a beginning of the list.

If you know the Companion, you have a pretty clear idea of what is in store for next year's readers. If you do not know, ask us to send you sample copies—for instance, those containing the opening chapters of Arthur Stanwood Pier's fine serial—"His Father's Son." Full announcement for 1914 will be sent with the sample copies.

For the year's subscription of \$2.00 there is included The Companion Practical Home Calendar for 1914, and all the issues of the paper for the remaining weeks of 1913, dating from the time the subscription is received.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,

141 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.

New subscriptions received at this office.

Christian & Co., Insurance.

Wormy children are unhappy puny and sickly. They can't be otherwise while worms eat away their strength and vitality. A few doses of WHITE'S CREAM ERMIFUGE performs a marvelous transformation. Cheerfulness, strength and the rosy bloom of health speedily return. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Scores of farmers who stored their corn crop or that part of it which their limited crib supply would not accommodate in silos in the open lost enough by so doing, on the basis of corn at present prices—between 35 and 80 cents a bushel—to have built the cribs in which this corn might have been stored. This seems a wanton waste for which little excuse can be offered. Thousands of bushels of corn thus stored not only will not fetch 10 cents a bushel to ship, but is worse than nothing at all if stock is compelled to eat it, as it is unwholesome and wholly unfit for food. In scores of such cases the precaution was not even taken of giving the silo crib a thatch of stalks or straw.

Education Notes.

Practical work in sewing, cooking and other household arts is required in all English schools for girls above the infant grade.

In Minnesota the need for trained teachers of agriculture and domestic science is so great that the School of Agricultural Technology at the state university has taken for its main work the preparation of teachers for these subjects.

The Ohio State university has introduced an apprentice course in animal husbandry that includes two years' study at the university and two years of practical work on a stock farm. The students are paid for their work while on the farm. The plan has interested a number of the leading stockmen of Ohio and other states, and they are co-operating with the university in carrying it out.

Christian & Co., Insurance.

The Royal Box.

King George of England as a boy was a proficient carpenter and can still handle a plane and chisel in the dearest style.

King Alfonso of Spain drinks neither wine nor spirits, nor does his mother, Queen Christina. His consort, Queen Victoria, occasionally takes a glass of wine.

The Kaiser has a highly trained army of valets to look after his vast array of luggage when he travels. He is a great stickler for etiquette, carrying about with him a sufficient number of uniforms to allow for changing his dress every ten minutes if required.

It is a maxim generally held by horsemen that a horse is as good as its feet. This is not mere sentiment, but is based on the fact that for either driving or pulling a horse's usefulness varies directly with the soundness and strength of its hoofs. Because of this fact in purchasing a horse, as well as in the choice of a sire for the colts one wishes to raise, too much emphasis can hardly be placed upon excellence in the respect mentioned.

After a careful investigation covering a period of several years Professor Shepard of the South Dakota experiment station has found that sugar beets can be made to return an income of from \$100 to \$125 an acre in South Dakota when careful methods are followed. He believes that there is no ordinary farm crop that has the cash value of a crop of sugar beets, while they have been found very valuable for feeding purposes as compared with other crops.

EMANCIPATION LATIN AMERICA

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH AT

MOBILE IS LADEN WITH MEAN-

ING TO THE WORLD

LOVE OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY U. S.'S INSPIRATION

Smaller Countries Shall Be Protected

From 'Material Interests' Who Have Preyed Upon Them.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 27.—A busy six-hour stay of President Wilson in Mobile, speeches by Majority Leader Oscar W. Underwood, secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels and many others, marked the opening of the seventh annual Southern Commercial congress here today. Delegates from all sections of the South heard President Wilson utter distinctive statements on a new phase of the policy of the United States toward Latin America, heard Mr. Underwood advocate upbuilding of the American merchant marine as the best method of gaining the commerce expected with the opening of the Panama canal and heard other speakers tell of the opportunity that awaits Dixie with the opening of the canal.

President Wilson delivered only one address.

Mr. Underwood emphasized the point that without shipping controlled by the United States this country never could gain the increase in trade it expected from the opening of the canal.

One of the principal addresses of the night session was that of Secretary of Navy Daniels, who spoke on the Relation of our navy to the Panama canal.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 27.—While avoiding any mention specifically of Mexico, or any European influence connected with the Mexican situation, President Woodrow Wilson delivered a speech here today, before the Southern Commercial congress, which appeared to be freighted with significance and which served to point with further directness, the policy of the United States not only toward Mexico, but toward all Central and Southern American republics.

A score of South American diplomats sat just behind the president while he spoke and many of his remarks were addressed in conversational tones to them. The president spoke only in general terms, but many of his sentences were pointed with a meaning so clear as to leave little doubt of their intent.

"Material interests"—a phrase much in use internationally of late in characterizing the attitude of foreign nations toward Mexico—frequently was employed by the president. He declared the American republics had suffered long from the hard bargains forced upon them by holders of concessions, seeking "material interests" in the countries affected. The president declared that through motives of morality and not "expediency" the United States desired to help the Latin-American republics to "an emancipation from the subordination which has been enviable to foreign enterprises." The president's speech was uttered with a confidence which bespoke the dominant part the United States expects to play in the future of the American republics; not through any idea of "material interest" as he carefully explained, but through a love of the principle of constitutional liberty.

"The United States does not wish to seek an additional free of territory, by conquest," he declared, unable to appraise.

Mr. Wilson was breakfasted, driven about the city by automobile, taken on a sight-seeing expedition to the harbor and started back to Washington with cheers ringing about his special train.

The president said: "I come here because I want to speak of our present and prospective relations with our neighbors to the south. I deemed it a public duty as well as a personal pleasure to be here to express for myself and for the government my rep-

resent, the welcome we all feel to those who represent the Latin-American states. The future will be very different for this hemisphere from the past. The states lying to the south of us, which have always been our neighbors, will now be drawn closer to us by innumerable ties, and I hope, chief of all, by the tie of a common understanding.

"Interest does not tie nations together. It sometimes separates them; but sympathy and understanding does unite them. And I believe that by the new route that is just about to be opened, while we physically cut two continents asunder, we spiritually unite them. It is a spiritual union which we seek. I wonder if you realize the significance of the tides of commerce.

"These tides which have been along parallels of latitude now will swing southward athwart parallels of latitude and that opening gate at the Isthmus of Panama will open the world to a commerce that she has not known before—a commerce of intelligence of thought and sympathy between north and south—and the Latin-American states which to their disadvantage, have been off the main lines, now will be on the main. I feel that these gentlemen honoring us with their presence today will find presently that some part at any rate, of the center of gravity of the world, has shifted. Do you realize that New York, for example, will be nearer the western coast of South America. You hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in Latin America. You do not hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in the United States. They are not granted concessions. They are invited to make investments. The work is ours, though they are welcome to invest in it. We do not ask them to supply the capital and do the work. It is an invitation, not a privilege; and states that are obliged, because their territory does not lie within the main field of modern enterprise and action, to grant concessions, are in such condition that foreign interests are apt to dominate their domestic affairs, a condition always dangerous and apt to become intolerable.

"What these states will see, therefore, is an emancipation of subordination to foreign enterprise and an assertion of the splendid character, which in spite of these difficulties, they have again and again been able to demonstrate. The dignity, the courage, the self-possession, the respect of the Latin-American states, their achievements in the face of all these adverse circumstances, deserve nothing but the admiration and applause of the world. They have had harder bargains driven with them in the matter of loans than any other people in the world. Interest has been exacted of them that was not exacted of any body, because the risk was said to be greater, and then securities were taken that destroyed the risk, an admirable arrangement for those who were forcing the terms.

"I rejoice in nothing so much as in the prospect that they will be emancipated from these conditions, and we ought to be the first to take part in assisting in that emancipation. I think some of these gentlemen already have occasion to bear witness that the department of state in recent months has tried to serve them in that way. In the future, they will draw closer and closer to us because of circumstances of which I wish to speak with moderation and, I hope, without indiscretion.

"We must prove ourselves their friends and champions upon terms of equality and honor. You cannot be friends upon any other terms than upon the terms of equality. You cannot be friends at all except upon the terms of honor, and we must buy ourselves friends by comprehending their interest, whether it squares with our interest or not. It is a very poor policy to determine the interest policy of a nation in the terms of material interest.

"Comprehension must be the goal in which shall grow all the fruits of friendship; because there is a reason and a compulsion lying behind all this which is deeper than anything else to the thoughtful men of America. I mean the development of constitutional liberty in the world. Human rights, national integrity and opportunity, as against material interests. That, ladies and gentlemen, is the issue which we now have to face.

"I now want to take this occasion to say that the United States never again will seek one additional foot of territory by conquest. She will

devote herself to showing that she knows how to make the most of the honorable and fruitful territory she has. And she must regard it as one of the duties of friendship to see that from no quarter are material interests made superior to human liberty and national opportunity. I say this not with a single thought that anyone will gain-say it, but merely to fix in our consciousness what our real relationship with the rest of America is. It is the relationship of a family of mankind devoted to the development of true constitutional liberty.

"Reference has been made here today, to some of the national problems which confront us as a nation. What is the heart of all our national problems? It is what we have seen the hand of material interest some times about to close upon our dearest interests and possessions. We have seen material interests threaten constitutional freedom in America. Therefore, we will know how to sympathize with those in America who have to contend with that not only within their borders, but from outside also. I know what the release of the thought and heart of America to a program like that will be, because America was created to realize a program like that. That is not America because it is rich. This is not America because it has set up for a great population. America is a name which sounds in the ears of men everywhere as a synonym of individual opportunity, as a synonym of individual liberty. I would rather belong to a poor nation that was free than to a rich nation that had ceased to be in love with liberty. But we shall not be poor if we love liberty, because the nation that loves liberty truly sets every man free to do his best and be his best, and that means the release of all the splendid energies of a great people, who think for themselves. A nation of employees cannot be free any more than a nation of employers can be. So in emphasizing the points which must unite us in sympathy and in spiritual interest with the Latin-American people we are only emphasizing the points of our own life, and we should prove ourselves untrue to our own traditions if we proved ourselves untrue friends today. Do not think, therefore, that questions of the day are mere questions of policy and diplomacy. They are shot through with the principles of life. We dare not turn from the principle that morality and not expediency is the thing that must guide us, and that we will never condone iniquity because it is most convenient to do so.

"So it seems to me that this is a day of infinite hope, of confidence in a future greater than the past has been. For I am fain to believe that in spite of all the things that we wish to correct, the nineteenth century that now lies behind us, has brought us a long stage toward the time when, slowly ascending the tedious climb that leads up to the final unlands, upon which we shall get the ultimate view of the beauties of mankind, we, nevertheless have breasted a considerable part of that climb and shall presently, it may be in a generation or two, come out upon those great heights, where there shines, unobscured, the light of the justice of God."

On Board President Wilson's Special Train, Opelika, Ala., Oct. 27.—Seldom has Woodrow Wilson been given the demonstration of enthusiasm with which Alabama greeted him, not only at Mobile, where seemingly, the city's entire population turned out, but at all points en route. As his train traveled northward toward Washington tonight, the reception was one of continuous cheering. It was like a huge frolic to the people of Alabama. They came flocking to the stations in happy throngs eager to hear the president make a speech, but he refrained, preferring to reach over the rail of his car and shake hands with men, women and children everywhere.

The president enjoyed it immensely, particularly the good natured banter with the crowd.

"Please make a speech," implored some man in the great crowd at Montgomery.

"I'm not much of a hand at making speeches from a train," laughed the president, then added:

"I'll admit I'm not much to look at either."

"You are looking good to me," shouted the crowd.

"We wish Mr. Wilson could be here," someone called from a further point.

"I wish you could too," with the president, "she's much better looking."

The people jammed the station yard and gave the president a rousing cheer as his train pulled out.

Stop coughing! you rack the lungs and weary the body. BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP checks irritation, heals the lungs and restores comfortable breathing. Price 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by All Druggists.

SNAPSHOTS AT CELEBRITIES

Ardolph L. Kline, New Mayor
of New York City.



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Ardolph Loges Kline, who succeeded the late William J. Gaynor as mayor of New York, is an organization Republican. His term of office will expire Jan. 1, 1914.

In half a century New York has had only four Republican mayors.

He was for many years colonel of the Fourteenth regiment of Brooklyn. He enlisted in that regiment as a private and had risen by his natural abilities and popularity to the lieutenant colonelship before the war with Spain, in which he enlisted, went to the front with the regiment and was promoted to a brevet brigadier generalship.

The new mayor has served several terms as alderman from Brooklyn, and for a time was assistant treasurer of the port of New York by appointment of President Roosevelt. In 1911 he was again elected alderman from Brooklyn, and when the board reorganized in 1912 he was chosen vice chairman by the fusion members. When the president of the board, John Purroy Mitchell, resigned on June 7 the vice chairman automatically became president. As the charter of New York city provides that the president of the board of aldermen shall succeed to the mayoralty in the event of a vacancy, Colonel Kline became mayor when Mr. Gaynor died.

New York city's chief executive is a native of New Jersey, fifty-five years old, and is of German descent on his father's side and Scotch-Irish on his mother's.

Noted Traveler and Writer.

Dr. William Bayard Hale, who was sent to Mexico by President Wilson to make a study of the situation in that country, has had an interesting career. He was born in Indiana in 1869 and is



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related to the distinguished Hale family of New England and the Baynards of Devonshire. Born to wealth, he was educated at Harvard and the Princeton University. He was at one time editor of the New York Tribune and for many years editor of the New York Herald. He was also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York Historical Society. He was a member of the New York Historical Society and the New York Academy of Medicine. He was a member of the New York Historical Society and the New York Academy of Medicine.

Five years ago Dr. Hale was the central figure in an episode that kicked up a fuss in the German embassy. It resulted from the "suppressed" interview given by the Kaiser, in which the latter is reported to have said many things not likely to make for international peace.

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